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The Type Specimens in the Herpetological Collection of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart*)

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Summary

The herpetological collection of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (SMNS) contains important historical materials. Starting at the beginning of the 19th century with collections of Carl Ferdinand Heinrich Ludwig and Duke Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg it increased to a collection with remarkable parts of quite different origins all over the world. During the Second World War the herpetological collection lost valuable scientific materials, and the original catalogue. This fact and several moves of the herpetological collection until quite recently aggravated a revision of the whole collection, including electronical cataloguing.

The herpetological collection comprises about 20.000 specimens; originally it must have contained type specimens of at least 32 nominal species; 12 of them were probably destroyed during the war. The collection contains types of 38 nominal species and subspecies i. e. **20 holotypes, 55 paratypes, 7 syntypes, 2 lectotypes,** and **2 paralectotypes.**

Keywords: Amphibians; reptiles; collection; type catalogue; Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart.

Zusammenfassung

Die herpetologische Sammlung des Staatlichen Museums für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (SMNS) enthält wichtiges Material von historischer Bedeutung. Beginnend am Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts mit Sammlungen von Carl Ferdinand Heinrich Ludwig und Herzog Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg, wuchs die Herpetologie durch wertvolle Stücke aus aller Welt zu einer bemerkenswerten Sammlung heran. Während des Zweiten Weltkrieges verlor die herpetologische Sammlung neben wertvollem Material ihren Original-Katalog. Dieser Verlust sowie mehrere Umzüge der gesamten herpetologischen Sammlung bis in die jüngste Zeit erschwerten zwar, erforderten aber geradezu die Überarbeitung der gesamten Sammlung und deren elektronische Katalogisierung. Die herpetologische Sammlung von jetzt etwa 20.000 Exemplaren muß ursprünglich Typus-Exemplare von mindestens 32 nominellen Arten besessen haben; mindestens 12 davon gingen vermutlich im Krieg verloren. Die Sammlung enthält Typus-Exemplare zu 38 nominellen Arten und Unterarten, und zwar **20 Holotypen, 55 Paratypen, 7 Syntypen, 2 Lectotypen** und **2 Paralectotypen.**

*) Dedicated to Dr. Heinz Wermuth, first curator of herpetology in the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart.

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1. Historical Review

The "Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart" (*SMNS*) is one of the largest natural history museums in Central Europe. It startet in the 17th century (first collection material from 1600), when natural curiosities were collected in the "Herzogliches Naturalien-Cabinett und Kunstkammer". In 1791 Duke Carl Eugen von Württemberg gave order to separate the Cabinett into four sections. The natural history collection ("Naturalienkabinett") became independent from the art collection. In 1827 the collection moved to a new building in the Neckarstraße/Achivstraße, founding the "Naturhistorische Staatssammlung Württembergs" (Lampert, 1896). In 1899 the museum's name was changed into "Königliche Naturaliensammlung". It remained in the Neckarstraße till the Second World War, when great parts of the collection were evacuated to more than 30 localities all over southern Germany, in order to protect them from bombardments. In September 1944 the museum building was hit by bombs before evacuation was completed. Apart from valuable scientific materials (involving type specimens) the herpetological collection lost its original catalogue.

After the war the herpetological collection was housed in old barracks and ruins in Ludwigsburg (20 km north of Stuttgart). In 1950 the museum was named "Staatliches Museums für Naturkunde in Stuttgart". Although parts of the exibition were moved to the Schloß Rosenstein in Stuttgart in 1954, the herpetological collection remained in Ludwigsburg. Since the beginning of the 1960s more scientific staff was employed (Schüz, 1966). In 1985 a new building ("Museum am Löwentor") was opened.

Curators of the zoological collections were C. F. Kielmeyer (1790–1796), J. Autenrieth (1796–1797), C. F. Jäger (1797–1817), and G. F. Jäger (1817–1856). F. von Krauss catalogued the zoological collections in 1840. M. Rauther (1879–1951) organized the evacuation of the zoological collections during the Second World War.

In 1962, the first curator of herpetology, H. Wermuth, was employed, mainly working on revisions of different reptile families. He was the first to repair the loss of catalogued data, caused by war. The present curator (since 1984) is A. Schlüter, mainly working on ecology and systematics of neotropical amphibians and reptiles. In 1984/85 the herpetological colection moved from Ludwigsburg to the Schloss Rosenstein in Stuttgart. Schlüter saw his first main task in continuing Wermuth's work on a replacing catalogue. In 1990 the collection had to move again. Due to reconstruction works and lack of space in Schloss Rosenstein, it moved into magazine space in the Pragstraße 136 in Stuttgart. Since 1995 the herpetological collection data (about 20.000 specimens) are completely stored up in a PC program ("ORNISA"; author: M. Grabert), which allows to search for data by several combinations.

The first collectors who provided the Naturalienkabinett with scientific materials were Carl Ferdinand Heinrich Ludwig (1784–1847), later known as Baron von Ludwig, and Duke Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg (1797–1860). Von Ludwig's collections brought from several expeditions through Europe, Southern Africa, Madagascar, Near East, Indonesia, and South America and Duke Paul's material from North and South America and from Mexico were the basis of the herpetological collection of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart. Three *Sceloporus variabilis* (Squamata: Iguanidae) from Mexico, received by the Museum Mailand in 1820, were the first alcohol specimens of the herpetological collection.

During a trip to Germany von Ludwig met the young Ferdinand von Krauss (1812–1890), who assisted him in identifying the African material. In 1838 he accompanied von Ludwig to South Africa, and later continuing his expeditions through other parts of the continent. The herpetological collection increased with materials from Algeria, South Africa, and Germany. Krauss was the first who identified collection material and made it available for science. He increased the collections by contact to collectors all over the world (Lampert & Schüz, 1962).

The herpetological collection increased with extensive collections from the Indo-Australian Archipelago and Australia by Baron F. von Müller (coll. 1836–1896), by C. B. Klunzinger (coll. 1862–1907: Europe, Egypt, South America), by T. von Heuglin (coll. 1862–1876: Egypt), and by P. Bleeker (coll. 1852–1870: Indonesia). Additional collections by A. Kappler (coll. 1832–1872: Surinam), F. Glocker (coll. 1847–1856: Brazil), Griesinger (1852: Egypt), A. Mann (coll. 1862–1883: Nigeria), Ludeking (1867: Indonesia), A. C. L. G. Günther (coll. 1856–1878: North America, Africa, Asia), Consul F. Sarg (coll. 1859–1896: Guatemala), L. Agassiz (coll. 1859–1873: North America, Brazil, Chile), G. E. Dobson (1877/78: Eastern India), M. M. Bair (1881: Japan), K. C. Schneider (1880–1890: Africa, New Zealand, Asia), L. C. Lortet (1884: Near East), Grossmann (1896–1897: Syria), and A. Krämer (1895–1899: Pacific islands) were important milestones in the nineteenth century. C. von Barth (1799–1862), a lutheran theologist, who did not realize expeditions by himself but had a lot of valuable connections to missions all over the world, presented extensive materials from Surinam, Brazil, West Africa, and India to the Naturalienkabinett. O. Fraas provided herpetological material from the Orient, collected in 1864–1865. The museum received materials from the museums in Basel (1852), Berlin (1857, 1858, 1864, 1873, 1879, 1904), Bonn, Bremen (1882), Cambrigde (Massachusetts, 1881), Dresden (1880), Frankfurt, Hamburg (Zoologisches Museum 1846, 1847, 1857, 1877, 1878 and the private Museum Godeffroy 1864, 1870, 1877, 1880, 1890), Leipzig (1894), London (1857), Mailand (1820, 1853, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1860), Munich (1830), Penang, Petersburg (1878, 1898), Strasbourgh (1844, 1845, 1847, 1850), Stuttgart (Linden-Museum 1919), and Tübingen (1881).

At the turn of the century the stock icreased remarkably with materials collected by Oskar Fraas' son Eberhard Fraas in Europe, Libanon, Egypt, and East Africa (1904–1907), H. Fruhstorfer (coll. 1896–1908: Vietnam, Cambodia, Java, Sumatra), J. Vosseler (coll. 1892–1906): Mexico, North Africa, Near East), S. Mayer (coll. 1897–1906: Southeast-Asia, Indonesia), H. Rolle (coll. 1897–1907: Madagascar, Indonesia), Poplot (1904: Indonesia), and a collection from Madagascar by A. Voeltzkow (coll. 1901–1906). Between 1874 and 1907 "Linnaea", a natural produce trading house at Berlin, provided the museum with valuable material from Europe, Madagascar, Asia, and New Guinea. Remarkable collections came from J. F. F. von Haast

(1876: New Zealand; Fiji Islands), Wiedenmann (coll. 1873–1895: Kenia, Tanzania, Ghana), Beerwald (1894: Eastern Africa), Haas (1905: Kamerun), Merker (1904, 1905: Tanzania, Kenia), W. Senfft (1905, 1906: Caroline- and Palau-Islands), Warth (coll. 1877–1883: India), and Bruegel (coll. 1900–1920: Borneo).

Apart from F. Werner's collections (1905–1961: North America, Paraguay, Africa, Madagascar, Indonesia, Australia) the increase of the herpetological collection was moderate during the first half of the twenteeth century. In the seventies the collection increased remarkably with materials by Z. Vogel (1971–1983: North America, Europe, Africa, Asia) and M. Baehr (1972–1973: Australia). The herpetological collection exchanged materials with museums in Bonn, Frankfurt, Kansas, and Lima. In 1990 the Staatliches Museums für Naturkunde in Stuttgart received half of the herpetological collection of the Zoologisches Institut und Museum der Universität Heidelberg.

Apart from smaller collections, the herpetological collection increased quite recently with turtles donated by U. Fritz, P. Hausmann, and M. Reimann, amphibians and reptiles from Kenia and Ivory Coast (M.-O. Rödel), Zaïre (C. Leidenroth), Coasta Rica (E. Meyer), Ecuador (M.-O. Rödel), Panama, Ecuador, and Brazil (K.-H. Jungfer), Peru (N. Carrillo de Espinoza, J. Regös, A. Salas, V. Morales), Venezuela (H. & K. Mägdefrau), Colombia (T. Osten), Ecuador (E. Patzelt), Brazil (A. Kwet, P. Weygoldt), Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela (A. Schlüter), Chile (D. Reise), Surinam (S. Reichle), Argentina (R. Buob, R. Foerster, C. König, I. Mercadal de Barrio, T. Osten, R. Straneck), Mascarenes and Fiji (R. Fricke, and the Philippines (W. Schawaller).

2. Type Specimens

2.1. Amphibia: Anura

Bufonidae

Bufo lindneri Mertens, 1955.

SMNS 561 (Holotype): male; leg. E. Lindner, 20. XII. 1951. – Terra typica: Dar es Salam, Tanzania. – Description in: Mertens, R. (1955): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **110**: 48–49.

Dendrobatidae

Dendrobates sirensis Aichinger, 1991.

SMNS 7092 (Paratype): male; leg. W. Hanagarth, 23. I. 1975. – Terra typica: Serranía de Sira, Río Pachitea, Dept. Huánuco, Peru. – Description in: Aichinger, M. (1991): Herpetologica **47**(12): 1–5.

Dendrobates vicentei Jungfer, Weygoldt & Juraske, 1996.

SMNS 8978 (Paratype). Captive-bred specimen of a pair from the type locality. – Terra typica: Trail from El Copé to Río Blanco del Norte, pass top of continental divide about 1 km E of Cerro Blanco, about 8°40'N, 80°36'W, 912 m asl, Procincia de Coclé, Panamá. – Description in: Jungfer, K.-H., Weygoldt, P. & N. Juraske (1996): Herpetofauna **18** (103): 17–26.

Epipedobates bilinguis Jungfer, 1989.

SMNS 7085, 7086 (2 Paratypes): ded. K.-H. Jungfer: F_1 specimens of parents (leg. L. Rupp, 1981) from Prov. Napo, 5 km E Puerto Francisco de Orellana (= Coca), Ecua-

dor. – Terra typica: Prov. Napo, 10 km N Puerto Francisco de Orellana (= Coca), Ecuador. – Description in: JUNGFER, K.-H. (1989): Salamandra **25**: 86–89.
Remarks: After division of the Province of Napo, Ecuador, DUELLMAN (1993: 62) stated the type locality as being situated in the Province of Sucumbíos. However, the area around Coca is still territory of the Province of Napo.

Hylidae

Osteocephalus oophagus Jungfer & Schiesari, 1995.
SMNS 10801, 10802 (2 Paratypes): 2 males: leg. K.-H. JUNGFER, I.–II. 1993. – Terra typica: Reserva Florestal Adolfo Duke (2°55'S, 59°59'W), at km 26 of the Rodovia AM-010 (Manaus – Itacoatiara), Estado do Amazonas, Brazil. – Description in: JUNGFER, K.-H. & L. C. SCHIESARI (1995): Alytes **13**(1): 1–13.

Leptodactylidae

Eleutherodactylus eurydactylus, Hedges & Schlüter, 1992.
SMNS 7868 (Paratype): leg. A. SCHLÜTER, 1977. – Terra typica: Biological fieldstation Panguana, Río Yuyapichis (= Río Llullapichis), affluent of the Río Pachitea, 9°37'S, 74°56'W, 260 m asl, Peru. – Description in: HEDGES, S. B. & A. SCHLÜTER (1992): Copeia **1992** (4): 1002–1006.

Telmatobius nitoi Barrio, 1973.
= *Atelognathus nitoi* (Barrio, 1973): FROST, D. R. (1985): Amphibian species of the world. p. 260.
SMNS 8642 (Paratype): leg. A. BARRIO, III. 1973. – Terra typica: Arroyo Challhuaco, Cerro Blanco, Bariloche, Provincia Rio Negro, Argentina. – Description in: BARRIO, A. (1973): Physis B. Aires (C) **32** (84): 208.

2.2. Reptilia: Squamata

Agamidae

Acanthosaura fruhstorferi Werner, 1904.
= *Acanthosaura lepidogaster* (Cuvier, 1829).
= *Acanthosaura hainanensis* Boulenger, "1899" (1900).
SMNS 4155 (Syntype): leg. H. FRUHSTORFER. – Terra typica: Tonkin Annam (= Vietnam). – Description in: WERNER, F. (1904): Zool. Anz. 27: 461–462.
Remarks: Originally 3 specimens (Syntypes). The present one is a female of 250 mm total length, 160 mm tail length, and 90 mm snout-vent length. A second syntype (ZMH RO4357; adult female) is located in the herpetological collection of the Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum Hamburg. ZHAO & ADLER (1993: p. 188) synonymized *Calotes brevipes* Werner, 1904 with *Acanthosaura fruhstorferi* Werner, 1904. However, both descriptions deal with clearly different species. The holotype of *Calotes brevipes* Werner, 1904 is missing.

Grammatophora isolepis Fischer 1881.
= *Amphibolurus isolepis* (Fischer, 1881): COGGER, H. G. et alii (1983): Zoological Catalogue of Australia **1**, p. 112.
= *Ctenophorus isolepis* (Fischer, 1881): COGGER, H. G. (1992): Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, p. 316.
SMNS 2051: 1–2 (2 Syntypes): leg. v. MÜLLER, 1880. – Terra typica: Nickol Bay, Western Australia. – Description in: FISCHER, J. G. (1881): Arch. Naturgesch. **47**(1): 232–236, Taf. 12, Fig. 10–12.
Remarks: There should exist 4 syntypes according to literature.

Gonyocephalus (*Hypsilurus*) *modestus* Meyer, 1874.
= *Hypsilurus modestus* (Meyer, 1874): WELCH, K. R. G. et alii (1990): Lizards of the Orient. A checklist, p. 48.

SMNS 2001 (Lectotype). – Terra typica: Jobi, Indonesien. – Description in: Meyer, A. B. (1874): Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 130.
Remarks: Received in 1880 from the Museum Dresden.

Hylagama borneensis Mertens, 1924.
SMNS 4596 (Holotype): adult female; leg. Bruegel, 1910. – Terra typica: "Central-Borneo". Probably central area of Kapoeas (according to Mertens, 1924). – Description in: Mertens, R. (1924): Zool. Anz. **60**: 155–159.

Colubridae

Calamaria bungaroides Werner, 1901.
= *Calamaria lumbricoidea* H. Boie, 1827: Inger, R. F. & H. Marx (1965): Fieldiana (Zoology) **49**: 76.
SMNS 3265, 3265A (2 Syntypes): leg. Rolle. – Terra typica: S.-E.-Borneo. – Description in: Werner, F. (1901): Zool. Anz. **24**: 300.

Calamaria bruegeli Mertens, 1924.
= *Calamaria lumbricoidea* H. Boie, 1827: Inger, R. F. & H. Marx (1965): Fieldiana (Zoology) **49**: 77.
SMNS 4587 (Holotype): leg. Bruegel, 1910. – Terra typica: "Central-Borneo". Probably central area of Kapoeas (according to Mertens, 1924). – Description in: Mertens, R. (1924): Zool. Anz. **60**: 155–159.

Dipsadoboa flavida broadleyi Rasmussen, 1989.
SMNS 2752 (Paratype): leg. Beerwald, 1894. – Terra typica: Tanga, Tanzania. – Description in: Rasmussen, J. B. (1989): Amphibia-Reptilia **10**: 35–62.

Dipsadoboa flavida broadleyi Rasmussen, 1989.
SMNS 2751a, 2751b (2 Paratypes): leg. Wiedenmann, 1895. – Terra typica: Maragoya, Tembo Steppe, Tanzania. – Description in: Rasmussen, J. B. (1989): Amphibia-Reptilia **10**: 35–62.

Dipsadomorphus reticulatus Werner, 1909.
= *Leptodira werneri* Boulenger, 1897.
= *Crotaphopeltis werneri* (Boulenger, 1897): Loveridge, E. (1957): Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. **117**: 271.
= *Dipsadoboa werneri* (Boulenger, 1897): Welch, K. R. G. (1982). Herpetology of Africa, p. 149.
SMNS 3120 (Holotype): leg. Beerwald, 1894. – Terra typica: Tanga, Tanzania. – Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 55–56.

Prosymna variabilis Werner, 1909.
= *Prosymna ambigua stuhlmanni* (Pfeffer, 1893): Loveridge, E. (1957): Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. **117**: 265.
SMNS 4211a, 4171 (2 Syntypes): leg. Hauptmann Merker, 1905. – Terra typica: Moschi, Tanzania. – Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 62–63.
Remarks: SMNS 4211a has a total length of 90 mm and is in conformity with the female of the original description. The description is based on a juvenile, which was revised by Loveridge (10. III. 1931) and seen as synonym of *Prosymna bocagii*. Loveridge (1933) named it *Prosymna ambigua bocagii*, eastern subspecies with 15 scale rows at mid body. The present specimens agree with *Prosymna ambigua stuhlmanni* (comp. Broadley & Howell 1992). SMNS 4171 is a male of 118 mm total length. On the label as collector is named "Hauptm. Merker (1905), Moschi D. O. Afr." whereas in the original description as collector is named Wiedenmann.

Rhabdotophis subcaudalis Werner, 1909.
= *Pararhadinaea melanogaster* (Boettger, 1898): Guibe, J. (1958): Les Serpents de Madagascar, p. 228.
SMNS 4235 (Holotype): male; leg. H. Rolle, 1905. – Terra typica: Madagascar. – Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 58.

Rhadinaea praeornata Werner, 1909.
= *Leimadophis poecilogyrus* (Wied, 1825): Peters, J. A. & B. Orejas-Miranda (1970, 1986): Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata Part I, p. 145.
= *Liophis poecilogyrus* (Wied, 1825): Dixon, J. R. (1989): Smithsonian Herpetol. Inform. Service No. **79**, p. 20.
SMNS 4050 (Paratype): leg. C. B. Klunzinger, 1903. – Terra typica: "Brasilien".

Rhadinaea praeornata Werner, 1909.
= *Leimadophis poecilogyrus* (Wied, 1825). Peters, J. A. & B. Orejas-Miranda (1970, 1986): Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata Part I, p. 145.
= *Liophis poecilogyrus* (Wied, 1825): Dixon, J. R. (1989): Smithsonian Herpetol. Inform. Service No. **79**, p. 20.
SMNS 3684 (Paratype): leg. Rald, 1898. – Terra typica: "Zentral-Brasilien". – Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 58–59.
Remarks: Holotype SMNS 4045 is missing.

Stenorhabdium temporale Werner, 1909.
= *Prosymna ambigua stuhlmanni* (Pfeffer, 1893): Loveridge, E. (1957): Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. **117**: 265.
SMNS 3204 (Holotype): leg. "Stud. Schwarzkopf 1895". – Terra typica: "Ostafrika". – Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 60.
Remarks: Specimen in bad condition (dried up).

Tropidonotus tessellatus var. *vosseleri* Werner, 1903.
= *Tropidonotus tessellatus tessellatus* (Laurenti, 1771): Hecht, G. (1930): Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **16** (2): 314.
= *Natrix tessellata tessellata* (Laurenti, 1771): Mertens, R. & H. Wermuth (1960): Die Amphibien und Reptilien Europas; Frankfurt Main.
SMNS 3931 (Holotype): leg. Vosseler, 1902. – Terra typica: Between Adalia and Buldur, Turkey. – Description in: Werner, F. (1903): Zool. Jb. Syst. **19** (4): 329.
Remarks: Hecht (1930) nullified in his revision all subspecies as varieties.

Elapidae

Hoplocephalus muelleri Fischer, 1885.
= *Hoplocephalus maculatus* Steindachner, 1867.
= *Denisonia maculata* (Steindachner, 1867): Cogger, H. G. et alii (1983): Zoological Catalogue of Australia **1**, p. 223.
SMNS 2377 (Holotype): leg. v. Müller, 1883. – Terra typica: Queensland, Australia. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1885): Jb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst **2**: 109–111.

Lacertidae

Lacerta fraasii Lehrs, 1910.
SMNS 1446 (Holotype): leg. O. Fraas, 1875. – Terra typica: Makmelberg (2000 m), Libanon. – Description in: Lehrs, P. (1910): Festschrift zum sechzigsten Geburtstage Richard Hertwigs **2**: 227–238, Taf. 14.

Leptotyphlopidae

Glauconia merkeri Werner, 1909.
= *Leptotyphlops conjuncta* (Jan, 1861) part: Loveridge (1933): Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. **74**: 224.
= *Leptotyphlops scutifrons merkeri* (Werner, 1909): Broadley, D. G. & G. Watson (1976): Occ. Pap. natn. Mus. Rhod. B**5** (8): 483.
SMNS 4170 (Lectotype): leg. Hauptmann Merker, 1904(?), 1905(?) – Terra typica: Moschi, Tanzania. – Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 61.

Glauconia merkeri Werner, 1909.
= *Leptotyphlops scutifrons merkeri* (Werner, 1909): Broadley, D. G. & G. Watson (1976): Occ. Pap. natn. Mus. Rhod. B**5** (8): 483.
SMNS 2517A, 2517B (2 Paralectotypes): leg. Wiedenmann, 1894. –Terra typica: Moschi, Tanzania.

Leptotyphlops albiventer Hallermann & Rödel, 1995.
SMNS 8454: 5 (Holotype): leg. M.-O. Rödel, 4. IX. 1994. – Terra typica: Comoé National Park (gallery forest), 8°45'N, 3°47'W, Ivory Coast. – Description in: Hallermann, J. & M.-O. Rödel (1995): Stuttg. Beitr. Naturk. (A) **532**: 1–8.

Leptotyphlops albiventer Hallermann & Rödel, 1995.
SMNS 8454: 1–4 (4 Paratypes): leg. M.-O. Rödel. – SMNS 8454: 1 (on 15. VIII. 1992 on a termite hill), SMNS 8454: 2 (on 2. IX. 1992 besides the same termite hill), SMNS 8454: 3 (on 18. IV. 1993 in a pitfall trap near a temporary savanna pond), and SMNS 8454: 4 (on 31. VIII. 1994 ground of gallery forest). – Terra typica: Comoé National Park (8°45'N, 3°47'W), Ivory Coast. – Description in: Hallermann, J. & M.-O. Rödel (1995): Stuttg. Beitr. Naturk. (A) **532**: 1–8.

Stenosoma conjunctum Jan, 1861.
= *Leptotyphlops conjunctus* (Jan, 1861).
SMNS 2519A (Holotype): leg. F. Krauss, 1860. – Terra typica: Cape (of Good Hope), S.-Afrika. – Description in: Jan, G. (1861): Archo. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. **1**: 189.
Remarks: This specimen was rediscovered as holotype by Broadley & Watson (1976). SMNS 2519B from the same locality is *Leptotyphlops conjunctus incognitus* Broadley & Watson, 1976.

Scincidae

Lygosoma (*Keneuxia*) *dubium* Werner, 1909.
= *Dasia dubia* (Werner, 1909): Nakamura, K. & S.-I. Ueno (1976): Japanese Reptiles and Amphibians in colour, p. 118.
SMNS 3651 (Holotype): leg. Direktor S. Mayer, 1897. – Terra typica: Yokohama, Japan. Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 61–62.

Lygosoma (*Liolepisma*) *carolinarum* Werner, 1909.
= *Lipinia noctua* (Gray, 1845).
SMNS 4177 (Holotype): leg. W. Senfft, 1905. –Terra typica: "West-Carolinen". – Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 63.
Remarks: The pholidosis of the present specimen is convenient to the variation of *Lipinia noctua* (comp. Zweifel, 1979).

Lygosoma (*Liolepisma*) *buchneri* Werner, 1909.
= *Panaspis breviceps* (Peters, 1873): Perret, J.-L. (1973): Revue suisse Zool. 80: 601.

SMNS 1141 (Holotype): leg. Haas, X. 1905. – Terra typica: "Kamerun". – Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 62–63.

Rhodona bipes Fischer 1882.
= *Lerista bipes* (Fischer, 1882): Storr, G. M. (1971). Rec. West. Aust. **54**: 59–75.
SMNS 1217 (Holotype): leg. v. Müller. – Terra typica: "Nickol Bay", Western Australia. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1882): Arch. Naturgesch. **48**: 286.

Typhlopidae

Typhlops microcephalus Werner, 1909.
SMNS 4233 (Holotype): leg. H. Rolle, 1905. – Terra typica: Madagaskar. – Description in: Werner, F. (1909): Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg **65**: 60.

2.3. Reptilia: Testudines

Chelidae

Phrynops chacoensis Fritz & Pauler, 1992.
SMNS 3984 (Holotype: carapax), **SMNS 3985** (Holotype: body): leg. F. Werner, 7. V. 1961. – Terra typica: Chaco (22°30'3"S, 59°44'30"W), Paraguay. – Description in: Fritz, U. & I. Pauler (1992): Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. **68** (2): 299–307.
Remarks: Fritz & Pauler (op. cit) gave different collection numbers to parts of the holotype!

Emydidae

Emys orbicularis capolongoi Fritz, 1995.
SMNS 7854 (Paratype): adult female; don. R. Wicker. – Terra typica: Olbia, Sardinia. – Description in: Fritz, U. (1995): Zool. Abh. Mus. Tierkd. Dresden **48** (13): 185–242.

Emys orbicularis fritzjuergenobsti Fritz, 1993.
SMNS 4639: 9 (Holotype): adult female; don. M. Reimann, II. 1975. – Terra typica: Castellón de la Plana, Spain. – Description in: Fritz, U. (1993): Zool. Abh. Mus. Tierkd. Dresden **47** (11): 131–155.

Emys orbicularis fritzjuergenobsti Fritz, 1993.
SMNS 4639: 1–8 (4 ad. males and 4 ad. females), **SMNS 4639: 10** (juv.), **SMNS 5496: 1–2** (2 ad. females) from the type locality; don. M. Reimann, 1975–76; – **SMNS 7845** (carapax, subad.); don. P. Grossmann, 1988, from Mediterranean Coast of Spain (12 Paratypes). – Terra typica: Castellón de la Plana, Spain. – Description in: Fritz, U. (1993): Zool. Abh. Mus. Tierkd. Dresden **47** (11): 131–155.

Emys orbicularis lanzai Fritz, 1995.
SMNS 5491–92, SMNS 5495 (3 adult females); don. M. Reimann, 1976; – **SMNS 7822** (1 juv.); leg. H. J. Rummler, 1986 (4 Paratypes). – Terra typica: mouth of Conca; near Fontea; Santa Lucia di Porto-Vecchio, Corsica. – Description in: Fritz, U. (1995): Zool. Abh. Mus. Tierkd. Dresden **48** (13): 185–242.

Emys orbicularis occidentalis Fritz, 1993.
SMNS 4698 (ad. male): leg. Bons & Pasteur, 6. XI. 1962, Rharb, Marokko; – **SMNS 4699** (ad. male): leg. Bons & Pasteur, 1962, Rhabat, Marokko; – **SMNS 4700: 1–5** (3 ad. males, 2 ad. females), **SMNS 4701: 1–2** (ad. male and ad. female), **SMNS 4704: 1–2** (2 ad. males): leg. Regrari, 27. XII. 1962, east of Sidi Yahya du Rharb, Marokko, and Bons & Pasteur; – **SMNS 4702: 1–2** (2 ad. females): leg. Bons & Pasteur, 27. XI. 1962, "Plaine du Rharb", Marokko; – **SMNS 4703** (juv.), leg. Bons & Pasteur, 1962, Rabat, Marokko; – **SMNS 5619: 1–3** (3 pull.), imp. pet shop Sigalas, 1976, Marokko (12 Paratypes). – Terra typica: Surroundings of Ke-

nitra, Marokko. – Description in: Fritz, U. (1993): Zool. Abh. Mus. Tierkd. Dresden **47** (11): 131–155.

Emys orbicularis orientalis Fritz, 1994.
SMNS 3814: 1–3 (3 ad. males), **SMNS 5883** (ad. male), **SMNS 5966: 1** (ad. male, carapax) **SMNS 5966: 2** (5 Paratypes; SMNS: 2 is a fragment of a carapax) without collection dates. – Terra typica: Bandar-e-Anzali (Enzeli), Prov. Gilan, Iran. – Description in: Fritz, U. (1994): Zool. Abh. Mus. Tierkd. Dresden **48** (4): 53–93.

Emys orbicularis luteofusca Fritz, 1989.
SMNS 4615: 1 (Holotype) ad. female: leg. K. Gutsche. – Terra typica: West of Eregli, Prov. Konya, Turkey. – Description in: Fritz, U. (1989): Salamandra **25** (3/4): 143–168.

Emys orbicularis luteofusca Fritz, 1989.
SMNS 4615: 2 (subad. female), **SMNS 5474** (ad. male), **SMNS 5493** (ad. female) (3 Paratypes): leg. K. Gutsche from type locality. – Description in: Fritz, U. (1989): Salamandra **25** (3/4): 143–168.

Platysternidae

Platysternon megacephalum vogeli Wermuth, 1969.
SMNS 4573 (Holotype): ad. male; leg. Z. Vogel, 1969. – Terra typica: Prov. Chiang Mai, Northwest Thailand. – Description in: Wermuth, H. (1969): D. Aquar.-Terr. Zeitsch. **22** (12): 372–374.

Platysternon megacephalum vogeli Wermuth, 1969.
SMNS 3755 (Paratype): ad. female; leg. Z. Vogel, 1969. – Terra typica: Prov. Chiang Mai, Northwest Thailand. – Description in: Wermuth, H. (1969): D. Aquar.-Terr. Zeitsch. **22** (12): 372–374.

3. Missing Type Specimens

(Only Reptilia: Squamata)

During the Second World War the herpetological collection lost valuable scientific materials. Among them are at least 12 type specimens, which were probably destroyed during the war.

Colubridae

Herpetodryas laevis Fischer, 1881.
= *Dryadophis melanolomus laevis* (Fischer, 1881): Stuart, L. C. (1941): Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. **49**: 86.
= *Mastigodryas melanolomus laevis* (Fischer, 1881) new combination: Peters, J. A. & B. Orejas-Miranda (1970, 1986): Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata Part I, p. 194–195.
SMNS 2032 (Holotype): leg. Consul F. Sarg. – Terra typica: Guatemala. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1881): Arch. Naturgesch. **47** (1): 227–229, Taf. 11, Fig. 4–6.

Oxyorhos fusiformis Fischer, 1879.
= *Brachyorrhos albus* (Linneus, 1754): Boulenger, G. A. (1883): Catalogue of the snakes of the British Museum Vol. 1, p. 305–306; London.
SMNS 1327 (3 Syntypes). – Terra typica: Buru (Boeoe), Indian Archipelago. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1879): Verh. naturwiss. Ver. Hamb. **1879**: 89–91, Taf. 2, Fig. 4–6.

Plicocercus sargii Fischer, 1881.
= *Plicocercus euryzonus aequalis* Salvin, 1861: Stuart, L. C. (1948): Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. **69**: 72.
SMNS 2012 (Holotype): leg. Consul F. Sarg. – Terra typica: Coban, Guatemala. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1881): Arch. Naturgesch. **47** (1): 225–227, Taf. 11, Fig. 1–3.

Rhegnops sargii Fischer, 1885.
= *Adelphicos quadrivirgatus sargii* (Fischer, 1885): Smith, H. M. (1942): Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci. **8**: 192.
Without No. (3 Syntypes): leg. Consul F. Sarg. – Terra typica: Guatemala. – Description in: Fischer J. G. (1885): Jb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. **2**: 92–93.

Thrasops (*Ahaetulla*) *sargii* Fischer, 1881.
= *Leptophis ahaetulla praestans* (Cope, 1868): Stuart, L. C. (1963): Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. **122**: 105.
SMNS 2022 (Holotype): leg. Consul F. Sarg. – Terra typica: Coban, Guatemala. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1881): Arch. Naturgesch. **47** (1): 229–232, Taf. 11, Fig. 7–9.

Virginia fasciata Fischer, 1885.
= *Tropidodipsas fischeri* Boulenger, 1894 substitute name, preoccupied by *Tropidodipsas fasciata* Günther, 1858: Smith, H. M. & E. H. Taylor (1945): Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. **187**: 150.
SMNS 2454 (2 Syntypes): leg. Consul F. Sarg. – Terra typica: Guatemala. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1885): Jb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. **2**: 95–97.

Pygopodidae

Cryptodelma nigriceps Fischer, 1882.
= *Pygopus nigriceps* (Fischer, 1882): Kinghorn, J. R. (1926): Rec. austr. Mus. **15**: 45, Fig. 3–4.
SMNS 2259 (Holotype): leg. v. Müller. – Terra typica: Nickol Bay, Western Australia. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1882): Arch. Naturgesch. **48**: 290–291; Taf. 1, Fig. 5–9.

Scincidae

Euprepes warthii Fischer, 1885.
SMNS 2285 (Holotype): leg. Warth. – Terra typica: Dehra-Dun, NW-Provinces, Eastern India. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1885): Jb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. **2**: 90–92.
Remarks: This species is undiscoverable in any checklist of that area; synonyms are unknown.

Hinulia muelleri Fischer, 1882.
= *Ctenotus schomburgkii* (Peters, 1863): Cogger et alii (1983): Zoological Catalogue of Australia 1, p. 152.
SMNS 2253a, b, c (3 Syntypes): leg. v. Müller. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1882): Arch. Naturgesch. **48**: 295–297.

Phaneropis muelleri Fischer, 1881.
= *Lerista muelleri* (Fischer, 1881): Cogger et alii (1983): Zoological Catalogue of Australia 1, p. 175.
SMNS 2057a, b (2 Syntypes): leg. v. Müller. – Terra typica: West-Australia. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1881): Arch. Naturgesch. **47**: 236–238, Taf. 12, Fig. 13–15.

Viperidae

Bothriechis nummifera var. *notata* Fischer, 1880.
= *Bothrops nummifer mexicanus* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854): Peters, J. A. & B. Orejas-Miranda (1970): Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata Part I, p. 52.
= *Porthidium nummifer mexicanus* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854): Burger, W. L. (1971): Diss. Abstr. int. **32** (10): 1–186.
SMNS 1967 (Holotype): leg. Consul F. Sarg. – Terra typica: Coban, Guatemala. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1980): Arch. Naturgesch. **46**: 222, Taf. 8, Fig. 10–12.

Bothriechis scutigera Fischer, 1880.
= *Bothrops godmanni* (Günther, 1863): Peters, J. A. & B. Orejas-Miranda (1970): Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata Part I, p. 46.
= *Porthidium godmanni* (Günther, 1863): Burger, W. L. (1971): Diss. Abstr. int. **32** (10): 1–186.
SMNS 1943 (Holotype). – Terra typica: Guatemala. – Description in: Fischer, J. G. (1880): Arch. Naturgesch. **46**: 218, Taf. 8, Fig. 8–9.

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